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War Movements in Philadelphia.

Rivals in Patriotism—Our City Blooming with Zeal—Arrives of Women—Regiments of Masses—Business—Traitors.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1861.

Pennsylvania has for once eclipsed New-York! In this contest for the prize of self-sacrificing patriotism which now prevails among the States, you can generously afford to listen and acknowledge the fact. Pennsylvania passed the first thoroughgoing war bill, authorizing the Governor to call out any number of men, and giving \$500,000. New-York followed with \$3,000,000 and 30,000 men. This was worthy of the great heart of New-York. It electrified and staggered us—we were fairly outdone. But when Sumter was assailed we recovered our equilibrium, and our Legislature, by unanimous vote, the whole Democracy fusing with us, pledged the State of Pennsylvania "to any amount, and to every extent," to sustain the Government and put down treason. There it stands upon the record, wholly unopposed, outstripping even glorious New-York. Do what others may, can any devotion to the Union exceed this? Now this is not bravado. Our whole population is ablaze with eagerness to see it realized. Our city banks immediately offered all the money Pennsylvania might want. Private citizens tendered money in amounts never before offered, and I do believe that if Government were to offer \$100,000,000 of Treasury notes in Pennsylvania, small enough for general circulation, they would be absorbed in less than thirty days. Our confidence in the Government is firmer than it ever was, and every new development of its vigorous policy serves to strengthen it. Two such communities as New-York and Pennsylvania moving shoulder to shoulder, seeking to outdo each other in the race of devotion to a common country, present a spectacle at which the world may not only wonder, but exult, and before which treason will ere yet call upon the mountains to cover it.

On Friday last it was discovered that 10,000 uniforms for our volunteers must be supplied by the State, and orders were at once issued for making them. The empty Girard House was rented, an army of cutters employed, cloth furnished by merchants at mere nominal prices, and our women taking fire at the call, came by thousands to offer their help to make up. No such sight was ever seen. The large building is now filled with ladies, wives of our best citizens, with their daughters, working all day on coats and blankets, aided by an army of sewing-machines. At least 3,000 persons, mostly ladies, are now at work, aided by 100 cutters. Ladies come from all parts, town and country, volunteering to take home work, and Chestnut street is fairly blocked up with these patriotic women seeking to do something for the cause.—The work thus goes bravely on. Another incident of the time is the organizing of a body of some 300 women as nurses, experienced hands, who intend going with the troops to take care of the sick and wounded. Most of these are young women in robust health. The same anxiety to aid the cause appears in all the neighboring towns. In short, the spectacle of a people so united has probably never been seen.

The general enthusiasm breaks forth in a multitude of novel shapes. Boys are peddling Union Flags mounted on sticks in all our thoroughfares, and from their hands they find their way into all the neighboring towns, where they hang from window and doorpost. Men walk our streets under umbrellas made of material printed with the Stars and Stripes. The first who showed himself under such a banner was greeted with cheers as he moved along. Union parasols of printed silks are coming out for the ladies. Four hundred girls in one of our public schools have each contributed stitches in a huge flag, and raised it on the school house amid tremendous cheering. The women are working laboriously for the volunteers and their families, whom they leave behind them. They are preparing a reception and sword for General Wool, if he will halt long enough on his passage through the city to receive them. One lady has smuggled herself in as a volunteer alongside her husband, dressed in a suit of his clothes, and passing as his brother. Others, unmarried, have offered themselves as vivandiers, to accompany the troops. The owners of many small houses occupied by departing volunteers have notified them that they shall charge no rent while they are absent at the wars, and others are imitating the example thus set. A vast army of names—some 40,000—has been signed to the pledge of faithfulness to the Government drawn up and headed by Horace Binney. Capt. Archambault, an

old officer under Napoleon, has called out the French citizens to swell the ranks of the Garde Lafayette under his command, and they respond heartily. The utmost rivalry prevails among the companies now forming as to which shall be first filled. Drilling goes on nightly in at least fifty places. I saw some 600 volunteers marching in one body behind the recruiting officer, through as drenching a rain as ever fell. The Stock Brokers, as a body, have unanimously pledged themselves to sustain the Government.—The Drug Exchange people have done the same thing. Factory bands are every where giving combined expression to similar sentiments. Men over 60 years old are presenting themselves as volunteers, and insisting on being accepted. Merchants and business men, exempt by age from military duty, have organized a home guard of 10,000 for city defense.—Arms are in great demand, and our manufactures are as busy as bees. There is a complete cessation of shipments of all kinds of merchandise to the Rebel States, money in hand not tempting our citizens to either feeding or clothing them. I hear a rumor of a force of 5,000 blacks being organized. They offer to raise that number of men provided a pledge is given them that they will be marched directly down among the Rebels. Such a body could be raised here and in this neighborhood.

In the midst of this extraordinary excitement, business is far from being prostrated, as men feared it would be. The great depressing suspense has passed away, and the future is far clearer to us than a month ago. Indeed, we know with certainty what it is going to be, and hence the vast feelings of relief which everybody experiences. In business circles, where embarrassment is found to exist, and suspension threatened, the kindest forbearance is practiced, and the tottering ones are helped along. But the fewness of these suspensions is remarkable. Even among those who now see that they have insanely entered to Southern patronage, there is not the wholesale breakdown this month that was confidently predicted three weeks ago. What is due them from the South they give up regarding that suspended debt as gone. Some of them have received remittances in bank notes of the Rebel States, but brokers will not touch them at any discount. Notes even of the Border States are down so low that dealers are afraid to operate in them. With these signs before us, it is quite time to make up our minds that rebellion has wiped out all Southern debts.

The race of traitors appears to be extinct here. Ropes are hanging from the lamp posts labeled "Death to Traitors!" They will unquestionably be used when needed.

There is a constant increase of the war spirit among our citizens. Troops are drilling day and night, and nearly all the companies are full, the many who cannot get in are going over to volunteer in New-Jersey. Our authorities have taken possession of all the telegraph lines, and the Government has the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in its keeping, with all its propellers.

There are unmistakable signs of the slave stampede having begun. Fugitives in considerable numbers have gone through within a few days.

No orders has yet been received to stop clearances hence to Southern ports.

An Old Soldier, writing to the New-York Evening Post, gives the following timely hints to the volunteers who are now hastening to the defence of the country:

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.
2. Line your blankets with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.
3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (only \$1.50) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rain storm. Most of the Eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not always to be had.
4. The best military hat in use is the light-colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.
5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.
6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meats. Gen. Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.
7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When exposed do not forget your blanket.

It is said that the ladies of Troy have invented a new feature in their fairs. A parcel of handsome girls set themselves up and allow the "fellows" to kiss them for twelve and a half cents per kiss. One girl made \$62 in one night. One man took \$11 worth.

In reply to an advertisement headed "Use Cooper's Tooth Brush," a Western editor says: "We'll see Cooper hanged first, the dirty fellow!"

FROM EASTON, Pa.
Cor. of The N. Y. Tribune.
Easton Pa., April 22, 1861.

The unanimity and enthusiasm transcends all past experience. With a population, including South Easton, of not more than 12,000, we have sent off five full companies, most of them well-drilled men, and the roll of a sixth company is nearly full. Bethlehem, a small town twelve miles up the valley, has sent one company, and has another nearly full.—Allentown, six miles beyond, has sent three. Catasauqua, a small town four miles above, has sent one company; and Mauch Chunk, at the head of the valley has sent three. So that this little valley, with about eight to ten thousand voters, will itself furnish a regiment and a half. Ten of the companies, it is said, will be organized into a "Lehigh Valley Regiment," and officers from this neighborhood. Many of the men have been in the Mexican war. A large amount of money has been raised, and Committees appointed to disburse it among the families of the married volunteers. Fathers and mothers encourage their sons to go, and wives their husbands. The ladies have presented each corps with a flag, and the presentation ceremonies in which the clergy and the ladies are prominent, have been witnessed by thousands, and raise the enthusiasm to the highest pitch of excitement. Not a man dares to breathe a word of sympathy with the traitors, nor would the community permit it. Our town streams with the national bunting from end to end. One of the companies was composed entirely of foreign Germans. To-night our streets resound with cannon and music. A procession paraded, carrying four large splendid flags, which are to be hoisted to-morrow over the public schools with appropriate ceremonies. The ladies marched in the procession, which halted in the street, and while the crowd stood by in respectful silence, under a bright and glorious moon, a chorus of female voices rang out the "Star-spangled banner" with an effect which cannot be described, and which brought the tears to many an eye.

The Marine Artillery Corps from Rhode Island, Capt. Tompkins, with 135 men, arrived here on Friday evening last, and are comfortably quartered on our Fair Ground and buildings, waiting orders, and improving their discipline and drill. They have six rifled cannon and 66 horses, and are a splendid set of men. We endeavor to make them comfortable, and pay them all necessary attention. Lieut. Gov. Arnold is with them.

Mixing Soils.

I had a piece of ground which had become reduced by a succession of crops, so that it produced only five hundred pounds of hay to the acre. I wished to dig a cellar under my barn, and concluded to try an experiment with the earth which was taken out. I measured off one acre of the field above mentioned, and drew the earth from the cellar upon it, covering the piece to the depth of two or three inches when it was evenly spread. This was turned under the same Autumn to the depth of six inches. The next Spring it was harrowed thoroughly, and one-half planted to potatoes, and the other half sown to oats. The result was one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, of as fine a quality as I ever raised, and thirty bushels of oats. I again plowed it in the Autumn, going two inches deeper than the previous plowing. In the Spring I thoroughly mixed and pulverized the soil, and sowed to wheat, and seeded to clover and timothy grass. I had a stout growth of straw, but owing to the weevils, the yield was but 15 bushels of wheat. I have since cut two tons of hay to the acre for two years. I think the four crops have well paid me for the trouble of trying the experiment, and the result has been, thus far, quite as good as though I had applied thirty loads of manure to the land. The soil was clayey; the earth applied was a yellow loam. I think the mixing of soils, as clay upon sand, or sand upon clay, will prove of great benefit where the materials for making an abundance of manure are scarce.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Influence of Newspapers.
Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence.—Daniel Webster.

Why is a lover like a dog? Because he bows and he wags.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, declaring the ports of the South in a state of blockade.

Whenever you drink, be sure you have your nose above water—in Prefecture's very excellent advice to the world.

THE LAW OF TREASON AND PIRACY.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 24—Before Judge Betts.

Charge of Judge Betts to the Grand Jury—Traitors to be brought to Justice.

At the opening of the Court, the Bench was occupied by Judge Betts of this District, and the Hon. William Shipman of the Connecticut District. A Grand Jury having been impeached, were then addressed by Judge Betts as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—You are not called together at this time for the discharge of the ordinary routine of the duty of Grand Jurors. It will, therefore, be unnecessary that the Court should address you on those topics. You are convened in a solemn crisis of our national affairs as an important element of the public force, to render aid in preventing the Republic receiving harm from open enemies, or persons practicing in secret against the safety and peace of the Government. Your fellow-citizens, called from all avocations of life, neighbors, kindred, brothers, and sons, at the national appeal, are rapidly mustering and hastening to the battle-fields, bravely and freely to peril their lives in support of the vindication of the Constitution and laws of our common country, openly assailed by hostile armies.

Your ministry, gentlemen, although necessarily of a calm and peaceful character, is only second in importance to military power, in checking and counteracting these heinous crimes set on foot against the peace and existence of Government, and the property and lives of the people. The most atrocious of national offenses are treason and piracy (the latter involving war against all mankind, equally with hostility against the country to which the offenders owe allegiance), and concomitant to treason, the lesser, but yet heinous, crime of misprision of treason. The latter is only second to treason in being negative in its character, in willfully omitting to do what the duty of a faithful citizen requires he should do for the safety of his country.

Our Constitution declares treason to "consist in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort." The law pronounces the penalty of death against every one convicted of the offense in any particular of its definition or description. Piracy consists in a forcible capture or robbery on the high seas of any vessel of her lading, by a vessel or her company, not authorized by a lawful commission from our Government, and organized and acting under the law of nations, and is punishable by death in any tribunal of all countries, where the offense is triable.

Two witnesses to overt acts of treason are necessary to convict of the high crime, or a confession by the accused in open Court. His admission of acts done by him, made in writing or verbally, are legal evidence, and become, in judgment of law, tantamount to the testimony of two witnesses. Giving aid or comfort to the enemies of the country consists in furnishing the military supplies, food, clothing, harbor, or concealment, or communicating information to them, helping their hostilities against the country and its Government.

I avoid any explanation of the particular rules and doctrines of law applicable to these offenses, as they are more pertinent to be given to petit jurors when the case comes before the Court upon all its merits. I now wish to lay before you, in a comprehensive and distinct form, the definitions of the offenses to which your attention may be called.

It is most probable that complaints will be laid before you under this branch and definition of the crime. Within it will be included acts of building, manning or in any way fitting out or victualing vessels to aid the hostilities of our enemies; sending provisions, arms, or other supplies to them, raising funds or obtaining credit for their service; indeed, every traitorous purpose manifested by acts, committed in this district by persons owing allegiance to the country, will be acts of treason. It is not necessary that the accused should have raised or created war by his own acts; he levies war by setting with those who have set it on foot, or by seizing or holding ports, or like acts of hostile aggression.

The kindred crime of misprision of treason is this; If any person owing allegiance to the Government has knowledge of acts of treason committed by others within the jurisdiction of the court, and does not make it known to the President of the United States, or one of the Judges of the United States, or the Governor of the State, or a judge or magistrate thereof, he becomes guilty of misprision of treason, and subject to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 for the offense, and it is the duty of the Grand Jury to present for trial therefore such offender, whatever may be his individual connection or relationship with the offender.

The belief of individuals in the right of resisting Government, either individually or by States, on the claim of secession or otherwise from the authority of the Government, affords no justification or palliation of the crime. Secession, however effected or sanctioned, is, under our Constitution and laws, nothing other than rebellion. You perceive in this slight sketch, gentlemen of the Jury, what vigorous provisions your laws have adopted for the protection of the Government and

people from the perpetration of such crimes of such magnitude, and how important to the well-being of society it is that your high functions in discovering and thwarting them should be fearlessly and vigorously exercised. The Court will supply you with every aid the law affords to further and facilitate the performance of your great trust, and will, you may be assured, not fail, on its part, to enforce vigorously the law against those you may present as having violated it.

You are, however, aware, gentlemen, that lively distrusts and apprehensions agitate the public mind, and you will be cautious to discriminate, in the charges laid before you, between those resting on a solid foundation of facts, and those which may be colored through over zeal of accusers, or rest essentially on suspicious and apprehensions only; when the community is highly exasperated and excited men are prone to exaggerate statements and surmises against persons suspected of crimes. While the citizen, whatever his personal consideration or worth may be, should be held strictly responsible for every act done in violation of the law, it is a right which should be sacredly preserved to him that he should not be exposed in life or character to the hazards of a criminal accusation and trial, unless the Grand Jury are clearly satisfied there is reasonable proof of his guilt.

In performing these trusts, gentlemen, you are aware of your general powers.—You are probably more familiar with their exercise in State than in National Courts. They are concurrent in both Courts.—You are aware of the power of State grand juries in being furnished with the means of obtaining evidence, in having testimony duly qualified, and also of the manner in which the deliberations should be conducted. The general outline of the oath under which you are qualified, will instruct you in the duties you are bound to observe. You must keep secret all your proceedings. You are not to promulgate them in your families, or in any conversation, whereby they may fall into general circulation and become known.

This is the first Grand Jury that has been assembled, probably in this Court, for a course of inquiry of this character. The public mind is anxious and eager to know what measures have been taken by the public authorities in order to enable the Government to secure aid defend the public against the evils and dangers menacing it. You must not be led by the pressure and anxiety of your friends to speak of the cases entrusted to your inquiry. You want that secrecy for a double purpose. You want it, in the first place, to guard each and all of you against the importunities and intercessions either for or against those who may be subject to your inquiry and investigation. For the public benefit you want it, that no individual should be communicated to any individual that his conduct or course of life is the subject of inquiry before a Grand Jury, unless he be already apprehended upon a charge of having committed an offense; the public will then be apprised of what is going on.

You will conduct your inquiries, therefore, with unlimited strength, so to term it, because you have the whole power of the law to protect you, but prudently and cautiously, that you may possess yourself of the naked truth—that your minds may not be misled by representations the one way or the other, that you may not be deterred by the interference of friends of parties implicated either directly or indirectly, in getting all the information in the case you can.

These remarks you have received from the Court are all that in its power, it can beneficially impart to govern your inquiries. You are not limited to these particular subjects alone, whether individuals in this community have been guilty of acts of piracy, treason, or misprision of treason. You have charge of all offenses committed in this district, in the jurisdiction of the Court, which is much larger than the territorial limits, as it covers the high seas whenever the ships of the United States are navigated. You can inquire into all the offenses committed on the seas, whether they are merely misdemeanors or capital cases, if they were committed within the jurisdiction of this district. I am not aware that there are any of this class of offenses ready to be laid before you.—I have information that many accusations will be submitted in regard to the other order of offenses. You will look into them carefully, and you will not hasten your determinations until you are possessed to your entire satisfaction of the truth in regard to them.

You will not omit to call before you every reliable fact that may bear properly upon the subjects of these accusations. I therefore dismiss you to your duties, directing the Marshal to supply you with the necessary attendance. The District Attorney will be before you, or some proper person in his behalf, to instruct you upon questions of practice, or the application of the law in any respect. And you are entitled, at any time, in case of doubt or difficulty, to assemble in Court and ask from the Court judicial instruction in the exposition of any question of law upon which you may entertain doubts.

With these remarks, gentlemen, you will retire to your room, and proceed to your public duties.

He who takes the child by the hand, takes the mother by the heart.

Democratic Policy.

Senator Spinoza, at the Fort Green meeting on Tuesday evening, forcibly said:

"Jefferson Davis has assured the traitors that he intends to respect and give protection to the property of the Secessionists, both North and South. Humane pirate! Magnanimous murderer!"

"The patriots of '76 confessed the property of the Cowboys of the Revolution; and here let me assure the Northern soldiers that every dollar of property belonging to the traitors shall be confiscated for your benefit. All those fine, smooth plantations, of which you have heard so much, shall be yours after you have conquered the traitors and driven them from the soil. Again, let me tell you that unless the Flag Uglies and Blood Tubs of Baltimore are subdued by the authorities of that city, and the great leading avenue to the National Capitol kept open, Baltimore will have nothing left to prove where that city stood except the granite column erected to commemorate the memory of Washington; and if the North is forced to this policy, then all the wealth of Baltimore shall belong to the volunteers; the bullion in the banks shall be yours, as well as everything else that is valuable in that city.

"And permit me here to say that the volunteer from the State of New-York who shall bring home with him from this war the scalp of Jefferson Davis shall receive an annuity of \$5,000 so long as he lives. I pledge this in the name of the Empire State. I think you will agree with me that this scalp will be worth fighting for."

The Indians Coming.

A deputation of twenty Indians, headed by White Cloud, in behalf of the Sioux and Chippeways, have arrived in Washington. They tender to the United States in behalf of themselves and 300 other warriors, their services against rebellion. Having heard that the Cherokees had sided with the rebels, they could not remain neutral, and, with promptness worthy of imitation in high quarters, have come to offer their services in defense of the Government. The 300 are probably on their way now. They to be armed and led.

White Cloud is the interpreter of the Sioux, and is a man of intelligence and true patriotic ardor. He visited the Quartermaster's Department to day, and addressed the soldiers being inspected there. He says the men on the way are all good warriors, ranging from 18 to 40 years of age. He has received some encouragement that their wishes will be gratified. Such zeal should not be rebuffed or denied opportunity to manifest itself in the field.

Rheumatism Killed by Madness.

A young man named William Hammel residing near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and who for four years past has been lame from Rheumatism as to render locomotion without the aid of crutches impossible, rose on Thursday last, and to the great surprise of all who saw him, walked away from his house without crutches. It was discovered that he had suddenly become a maniac through the severity of his sufferings; the same cause which had restored him to the use of his limbs, depriving him of his reason. He was removed to the insane asylum at Harrisburg, by the Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member.

Oats Very Nutritious.

We do not eat oatmeal in this country to any extent, and yet it is the most nutritious breadstuff ever used by man.—Look at the Scotch with their oatmeal porridge—as robust a set of men as ever lived. A Highlander will scale mountains all day, upon a diet of oatmeal stirred with his finger in water, fresh from a gurgling spring, in a leather cup.

The Norfolk Day Book says: "A gentleman on Ferry Point, some time back bet a twenty-five dollar over coat that he could swallow a mouse. The bet was accepted, the mouse produced, and down it went, in a style that would have shamed a chinaman and done credit to a Chinese juggler. The loser then offered to bet \$100 that the mouse-swallower could not swallow a cat, but the bet was declined. The swallowing of the mouse is as true as it is strange."

Cure for Hydrophobia.

A Missouri subscriber writes as follows:—To cure hydrophobia, take black ash bark and boil it down to a syrup which can be made into pills; take one pill at a dose, 3 times a day. This will effect a cure even after the fits have come on. It has been tried here with great success.

A preacher out West, while endeavoring to impress the Gospel upon his hearers, pointed to a corner in which an editor was quietly taking a nap, and remarked, there are some in the corner, who shed the Gospel, just like a goose sheds rain!

A patriotic lady thinks we at the North, instead of so much attention to flags, banners, red-ettes, &c., should save our money, needle-work, &c., for shirts and other comforts for the soldiers in the common service.